

QUERY CONTROL FORM		RTIS USE ONLY	
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SPECIFICATION	MESSAGE
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	Thank you initials N.H.
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THIN UNTIL WET STRUCTURES FOR ACQUIRING AQUEOUS FLUIDS

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application claims the benefit of
 This is a continuation-in-part of US Provisional Patent Application Serial No. ^S 60/155,962, *60/155965*
and 60/155966, filed in the names of Urankar, et al. on September 24, 1999.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This application relates to materials suitable for use in articles directed to absorbing body fluids. The application particularly relates to materials capable of rapidly acquiring aqueous fluids (e.g., urine, menses, etc.) and preferably releasing such fluids to fluid distribution and storage materials.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The development of highly absorbent articles for use as disposable diapers, adult incontinence pads and briefs, and catamenial products such as sanitary napkins is the subject of substantial commercial interest. The ability to provide high performance absorbent articles such as diapers has been contingent on the ability to develop relatively absorbent cores or structures that can acquire, distribute and store large quantities of discharged body fluids, in particular urine where a wearer may expel a large quantity of fluid very quickly (typically called a "gush") and, at the same time, provide desirable fluid handling properties so as to keep the wearer's skin dry and comfortable. These three functions can be accommodated by specific portions of the absorbent articles optimized for each. An acquisition material (or layer) is designed to take in fluid rapidly during a gush. The acquisition material also has sufficient capillary pressure to pull residual fluid away from adjacent layers (e.g., a topsheet). The gush fluid is stabilized prior to being given up to the distribution material. An optional distribution material (or layer) has sufficient capillary pressure (described in more detail below) to pull fluid away from the acquisition member and distribute it toward the front and rear of the absorbent article, often against the force of gravity to a height of 10-20 cm according to the size of the core. The storage member (or layer) has the highest capillary pressure and may comprise hydrogel-forming absorbent polymers or HIPE-

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